ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY (12) ~~(5)~~ #21
"ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
CAMERON COUNTY, TEXAS" JUNE 1940

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ANTHROPOLOGY MUSEUM
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Project 3956
Hudson Mills 29

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

CAMERON COUNTY, TEXAS

(COPY)

June 15, 1940

Mr. A. E. Anderson
Box 189
Brownsville, Texas

Dear Mr. Anderson:

We received yesterday your manuscript containing data on Indian campsites in Cameron County, the map showing location of sites, and the county map. We are having made photostatic copies of the maps, and the manuscript is now being typed. They will be returned to you as soon as we have made copies. Please accept our thanks for your splendid cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

A. T. Jackson

ATJ:me

(COPY)

A. E. ANDERSON
CIVIL ENGINEER
BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

June 9, 1940

Mr. A. T. Jackson,
University of Texas,
Austin, Texas.

Dear Mr. Jackson:-

Herewith I am sending my manuscript on Indian camp sites in Cameron County, Texas, and my map showing the location of sites. I am glad that you have the facilities for transferring this data over to the standard form adopted by the Council. You may keep these papers as long as is necessary to your convenience. I have duplicates.

The greater portion of the sites were listed by me in the early part of 1933. However, additions have been made from time to time as I discovered new sites. This explains the lack of order in the list.

As to buried sites, all of the old "Cayo Culture" sites are in Beaumont soils, and are exposed by erosion or excavations. These are usually covered by from 1½ feet to 2 feet of surface soil. Specimens from these sites are distinctive from the artifacts found in the sites throughout the Geologically Recent delta. I feel that there is very interesting and instructive archaeological evidence in Cameron County.

The "Cayo Sites" are 127B, 20.0W, 16.6W, 151.C, 13.3, 12.7, and 10.6, and I presume they would come under your "buried" site classification.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

A. E. Anderson

AEA/mb

P. S. Am enclosing road map of Cameron Co. which should be used in conjunction with my map to facilitate locating sites.

A. E. A.

(COPY)

May 22, 1940

Mr. A. E. Anderson
Brownsville, Texas

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Mr. Campbell has referred to me your letter of May 20, concerning archaeological sites in Cameron County.

We are deeply appreciative of your offer to cooperate in this important matter. The system you use for recording sites is very good and can easily be transferred to the system adopted by the council.

We shall be glad to perform the necessary work in connection with this transfer of systems. At such time as you have brought your map and notes down to date you may mail them to us. We will have a draftsman and a typist available to work on your material at any time between June 10 and July 15, or after September 15. We can have made a photostatic copy of your map and return the original to you within a few days after it is received. After the sites have been transferred to the new system we will mail you a copy of the record sheets showing both your number and the council number for each site.

Sincerely yours,

A. T. Jackson

ATJ:me

(COPY)

A. E. ANDERSON
Civil Engineer
Brownsville, Texas

May 20, 1940

T. N. Campbell, Secy.,
Council of Texas Archaeologists,
University of Texas,
Austin, Texas.

Dear Mr. Campbell:-

I wish to express to the Council my appreciation of what they have so far accomplished, p rticularly as regards the plans and specifications for systematic site designation in Texas.

Some years ago I compiled an archaeological site map of Cameron County, and wrote out in manuscript about fifty typewritten pages describing, generally and specifically, some two hundred sites. The map is blocked into ten minute quadrangles conforming to your area, and each one half minute of latitude and longitude are marked on map margin. Site numbers on map are in conformity to one tenth minute of latitude i.e. Site 52.7 is at latitude 25 deg. 52.7', and the site can readily be located on the map. Where two or more sites happen to be at the same latitude the suffix E or W, or A, B & C is used.

In my description each site is located to the tenth minute of latitude and longitude as well as otherwise. I also adopted two sets of symbols noted immediately after the site number - 1st. A,B, C&D grading the former importance of the site, 2nd. A, B&C relating to its present status. Thus, site 55.1 (BC) was formerly a camp of some magnitude and importance, but it was obliterated by grading work in an addition to Brownsville. (D.A.) would indicate a very small site in area, but important in that further specimens might be collected. This is all somewhat similar to the A, B & C grading of sites mentioned by A. R. Kelley in footnote at page 278 of American Antiquity, Vol. V, No. 4 (last issue).

I do not have the time to revise my data to conform to the council's specification, and at the same time I wish to cooperate in the matter of systematic archaeological work in Texas. It is my thought that possibly the Department of Anthropology might, now or later, with student help or otherwise be able to take my information and revise it to Council standards. If so, I would bring my map and notes to date and send them to you.

I note that all data is regarded as confidential and available only to those having scientific interest and observing proper ethics in archaeological matters. If all students in the Dept. of Anthropology have access to the files I anticipate much destruction of sites. I trust this is not the case. And concerning the amateur I would say that no one not actively cooperating with the Council should have access to the files.

Sincerely,

(Signed)
A. E. Anderson

AEA/mb

RIO GRANDE DELTA--ARCHAEOLOGY
A. E. Anderson Collection
Camp Sites--Generally
(1929)

Accessibility to food supply and fresh water was the most important factor in the selection of a site upon which to dwell. Foods consisted of native fruits, berries, and herbs; wild fowl, game and fish, all of which were plentiful. To a great extent the abundant supply of edible marine mollusks was neglected. Only the oyster seems to have been eaten and that limitedly. On some sites near oyster reefs there are no oyster shells. In other sites oyster shell, usually finely broken, is intermixed with the soil; but shell never occurs to such extent as to form a mound or shell heap. In only one site, S 58.2, in the county is there evidence of the fresh water clam having been used as a food. The site is unique in this particular.

Barren well-drained ground found special favor as camping sites. If such an area is located near fresh water, an examination nearly always reveals signs of encampment. In this country 90% or so of trees and shrubs are thorny. Zacahuista grass growth on Point Isabel Clay (Coastal Praire) lands has each blade tipped with a spear.

Probably agriculture was nonexistant, although of this fact there is no definite proof, because if it did exist it was most likely in river bottom soil where floods and the changing channels have obliterated all evidences. Also undoubtedly, there must have been habitations on the rich river soils but whatever imperishable material remained as evidence of these has long since been obliterated, by the Rio Grande in its endless changing process of cutting and filling; or has been buried under alluvial deposits. Slight signs of Indian habitation have been observed at only one place in the flood plain of the river. This was in the south end of share 32 on Southmost Plantation near east end of high sand hill of wind formation. (Lat. 25 50.5, Long. 97 22.7)

The fresh water pools were wholly dependant upon a very spasmodic rainfall (expecting the lakes in main channels of resacas which carried overflow waters from the river) Sometimes there was almost no rain for many months. Local showers sometimes replinished the pools in local areas occasioning a constant shifting of habitation.

It is doubtful that any site was occupied continuously for a long period of years. The tribes of the Rio Grande delta area were probably like other tribes of the Gulf Coast described by Cabeza de Vaca--moving with the season in quest of food.

The habitation itself must have been little more than a hut of wattle, thatch or skins to provide shade and a shelter against rain and

wind. Native trees, grasses and palmettos are even today employed by the Mexicans in "jacal" construction and make a comfortable hut. The Indian, however, evidently did not plaster the walls with clay for fires would have baked a clay plaster and thus preserved us the evidence. In none of the camp sites are there any signs of hut sites or walls or even postholes, although occasionally individual small camp fire sites can still be seen.

It is very infrequently that camp sites are found within the loop or bend of a resaca. The camps were usually on the outside bank. The explanation of this may be in that the camps were located along through trails or travelled routes along resaca ridges. These routes would naturally not follow the meandering main resaca channel but would in a general way skirt the outside of the bends, cutting across from one bend to the next. (See Trails) Some of these sites may have been short time or merely overnight stops enroute for a constantly moving population, or for inland tribes on excursion to the coast.

To date (Feb. 1933) I have been unable to find any campsites along the Gulf front of Cameron County in the sand dune belt. Several "dune sites" have been discovered along the coast south of the Rio Grande, and some may yet be discovered on this side of the river. Surely, the Indians frequented the Gulf beach if for no other reason than to collect sea shells. Fresh water is available anywhere between dunes a hundred yards or two back from the beach by simply scraping out a hole in the sand about three feet deep. Fish, crabs and shore birds were abundant. Fire wood was plentiful. However, many days search has so far failed me in spotting even one campsite. Only two specimens, C_____, a shard of pottery found on Brazos Island, and C_____, a flaked stone knife found on Padre Island of Willacy County, have been the reward. Neither of these specimens when found appeared to be in situ in a campsite. (See Catalog) While data is lacking in regards the Mexican coast line, on the American side the Gov. surveys made some fifty or more years ago, and re-surveys made recently show some interesting facts which may explain partially at least, the absence of Indian campsites along the Gulf beach in Cameron County. According to the above mentioned surveys, the Gulf beach line of Southern Padre Island is in process of retrogression at a very rapid rate. In fifty or sixty years it has receded (moved westwardly) in places as much as 1000 to 1200 feet. High tides (normal) now lap the eastern top of bluff banks of some of the old sand dunes which originally were blown up by southeasterly winds sweeping over wide expanses of sand. Such rate of recession, 15 to 25 feet more per year, would seem abnormal were it not that facts substantiate the conclusion. Now, remembering that it has been at least 100 years since the Indian aborigines occupied this territory, and figuring on from one fourth to one half miles recession of the beach line, it may not be so hard to explain the absence of campsites on Southern Padre Island. The Indian

probably camped ordinarily not very far away from the beach. The beach of Brazos Isl. and the mainland between Brazos Santiago Pass and the Rio Grande is building out into the Gulf though at an average yearly rate not so rapid as is the rate of recession of Padre beach. In either, or both, events the odds are against the preservation of campsites. In the case of retregression the sites are undermined and washed away, and in case of agression the sites are buried under new sands either in the form of new beaches or new dunes and drifts. Hurricanes have also complicated the situation. One fierce hurricane can do more material damage in sand than can many years of normalcy.

The scarcity of sites along the river highlands bordering Rio Grande flood plain is due rather to obliteration by the Spaniards and Mexicans than to there never having been campsites. The first roads, cattle trails, ranches and settlements were along the river where water was abundant and where crops could be planted on overflow lands after the water had receded. For many years after the first colonization the back lands were pasturage and thinly populated as compared with the river front lands.

Still another area today almost destitute of visible signs of Indian habitation is the north-central and north-western portions of Cameron County in the Victoria soils. These soils are older and sandier than the recent delta. The topography is different there being no watercourses except Arroyo Colorado and no clay dune hills and banks and therefore comparatively little erosion. Before the advent of the Spaniard the Victoria soils were largely prairie land but after the country became stocked with cattle and horses the grass lands became almost entirely overgrown by mesquite, cacti spread by stock making very difficult the finding of what few campsites there may have been.

In the southwestern part of Cameron County in the delta proper along the resaca banks there were numbers of campsites but never so many as nearer the coast. Opportunity to explore this territory did not occur until it was too late. Subdivisions and irrigated farms were developed here before they were in the eastern part of the county. Those sections of Fresnos Resaca and upper Rancho Viejo occupied and utilized as main irrigation canal by San Benito Land and Water Co. were very probably quite extensively camped over.

For the information of those who might in the future be interested in local archaeological investigations and study, it might be well to explain somewhat in detail the nature of the durable materials that mark the old Indian habitation sites. Such material consists of fragmentary shell, both marine and fresh water, bone, stone flakes and burnt or ashy earth. Broken bits of marine bivalves which were employed as scraping and cutting implements are the most common sign. Small rough fragments and splinters of the conch shell from which ornaments and tools were manufactured are also a sure sign.

Such shells are not indigenous to the delta soil and are almost always importations of the Indian. Whenever noticed on resaca bank or clay dune be assured that they were most likely left there by the Indian, particularly if old ranch debris is not in evidence. Another sure sign is the small hard almost round fish head bone about the size of an ordinary button. There can also be no question whenever flinty flakes of stone are found but the stone material is not nearly so common as the shell and fish-head bone. Small burnt pieces of bone are very often met with at campsites but its presence is not so conclusive since bone is often burnt wherever there might have been grass or brush fires. The same might be said of burnt clay and blackened or ashy earth. Wherever found, however, a close inspection for other signs is advisable.

In some sites refuse material may be sparse and yet artifacts are to be found. On the other hand certain sites are literally covered with old bone and shell, etc. and not one worthy specimen is to be discovered. So far, midden matter has not panned out sufficiently productive of archaeological specimens or interest to warrent time and effort being expended in excavating and sifting the soil. No stratification of midden matter has been noticed although a stratified layer of occupancy is not infrequently observed in the clay dunes below the top soil. Such stratum may yet be found in the river or resaca soils though as yet it has not been noted.

Aside from the destruction of campsite materials caused by the agricultural developments in Cameron County, natural agencies and stock are responsible for ever changing conditions over the landscape. During my eighteen years of exploration remarkable changes have been noted. Erosion is of course the most active agent. Overpasturage and drought followed by heavy rainfall often lays barren a previously grassy area thus exposing new campsites, and enlarging the exposure of others. On the other hand light pasturage and wet seasons often cause barren soil to become overgrown with grass, weeds and brush effectively covering up site materials. On many of the clay hills and banks conflicting forces are at work all the time. During seasons of drought blown dirt buries the older land surfaces particularly along the southeasterly slopes of the clay dunes. Then rainfall causes erosion to set in washing the dirt down to the tow of the slope. Many sites however, are not again uncovered by erosion, but are buried deeper and deeper. Some are exposed by erosion in spots along the crest of the hill or maybe only in a stratum in the banks of gullies or in the face of a bluff. So far, I have observed no succession of strata though very probably they exist.

So it is that long known campsites are disappearing by being washed away, or buried while other sites are being exposed to view. All are changing in some manner year by year, and naturally more are being lost than gained.

Cameron Co., Tex.--Archaeology
A.E. Anderson Collection
SITES--Descriptions and Notations
(Compiled Jan. 1933)

For brevity the site is designated only by its minute (in decimal) in Latitude. In instances where two sites occur on the same tenth minute they are designated E. and W., and where three or more occur A,B,C, etc, running from E. to W. The degree of Lat. and Long. are not considered in the numbering of sites as to so do would unduly add to the numbers. However, in the following descriptions of location both Lat. and Long. are given as shown by the recently completed U. S. Geol. Sur. of Cameron County. The approximate tenth minute is considered sufficient for accuracy of location, one tenth minute of latitude being about 600. ft., and one tenth minute of longitude being about 550. ft. The latitude scale in half minutes is shown on margin of Site Map.

I have thought it worthwhile to give in abbreviated form the following additional notations on each campsite regarding past importance and present interest. First the relative importance of the site in the past is noted as A,B,C, and D. A, designating the "Grade A" site once populous (or long populated) and important; B and C, These representing respectively those less so, and D designating the "fourth class" site, small in area and only temporarily or infrequently occupied. Next, the present status of the site is designated A, B, and C. A represents the site worthy of frequent continued interest and examination; B, the site expected to yield few specimens in future and otherwise to hold minor interest; C, the site scarcely worth visiting because of its never having amounted to very much in the first place or because even if it had it has since been practically obliterated by man or the elements. To illustrate, BC would indicate that in my opinion the site at one time was fairly important but is now of no real interest. Or DA means that although the location was formerly only a small camp, it deserves considerable interest because of its possibilities either in material or in information.

This classification is hazardous as I fully realize, being merely my own opinion as of today. Future research will undoubtedly warrant considerable reclassification. The now unimportant site may develop, through future exposures into one most interesting. The best campsite in the county may at almost any time be demolished or mutilated by Valley developments.

S00.0 (CA) Lat. 26°00.0', Long. 97°13.9'. San Martin Grant. On top of N.E. point of hill called Loma del Burro on Geol. Sur. map. First visited in 1918. The site is barren of brush or grass but new wind blown earth covers portions of top of hill as well as pratically all the slopes.

S00.1 (DB) Lat. 26°00.1', Long. 97°14.2'. San Martin Grant. Small bare area in zacahuista plain about one quarter mile west of S00.0.

S00.2 (CB) Lat. 26°00.2', Long. 97°13.2'. San Martin Grant. N.E. end of hill or island called Loma de los Tequillos on Geol. Sur. map. First visited in 1917. Site materials occur sparingly on bluff face S.W. of point for a distance of about 100 yds. Top of bluff is flat and brushy.

S00.3 (DA) Lat. 26°00.3', Long. 97°16.2', San Martin Grant. On small eroding bare point of land on extreme south side of Bahia Grande.

S00.4 (CB) Lat. 26°00.4', Long. 97°16.4'. San Martin Grant. S.E. end of long hill known as Red Head Ridge. Bahia Grande and San Martin Lake tie to either side N.E. and S.W. respectively. First visited in 1917. The hill is very badly eroded. Materials are also found at high waters edge in Bahia Grande.

S00.5 (AA) Lat. 26°00.5', Long. 97°15.7', San Martin Grant. This is one of the most important Cameron Co. sites. It is on big hill just west of Port Isabel--River road about three miles from Boca Chica highway. First visited in 1917. The site covers the top of the south end of the hill to the west, south and east of the central lake and is horseshoe in shape. Scattered "signs" are found over other portions of the hill. The big central lake in this hill is usually somewhat salty but in the valley N.E. of this fresh water is usually found in ponds. The site is at the junction of probable trail routes to the north, south and west. This together with water supply and safety from hurricanes favored the location.

S00.5 (AA) cont'd. The hill itself is one of the largest in area, in the county. The site generally has been considerably eroded and much material has undoubtedly been lost.

S00.7 (DB) Lat. 26°00.7', 97°22.8'. San Martin Grant. On top of highest hill near N.W. corner of San Martin Lake and east of drainage ditch cut. Only visited once so far, in 1918.

S00.7E

S00.8 (BB) Lat. 26°00.8', Long. 97°12.9'. San Martin Grant. N.E. end of hill and island called Loma de la Banderita on Geol. Sur. map. First visited in 1917. The site extends about 200 yds. Southerly along slope of east side and about 300 yds. westerly along bluff bank. Hurricanes have no doubt greatly altered the aspect of this site.

S00.9 (CA) Lat. 26°00.9', Long. 97°17.3'. San Martin Grant. On S.W. bank of Bahia Grande and due west of small high island in southeastern end of lake, and at end of E. & W. hill. First visited in 1918. Bank wash caused by wave action has caused probably quite a loss of area to this site although it was never a major camp site.

S01.0 (BA) Lat. 26°01.0', Long. 97°13.1'. San Martin Grant. Small hill island called Loma Silva on Geol. Sur. map. First visited in 1917. The whole E. side was campsite, including top, slope and bottom. It has been much mutilated by storm, and beach strewn fragments indicate that the bluff bank has receded considerably.

S01.4 (CA) Lat. 26°01.4', Long. 97°13.7'. San Martin Grant. N.E. corner of hill called Loma Ochoa on Geol. Sur. map. First visited in 1917. The site was on top of bluff but gullies and wave action on face of bluff have scattered site materials. Further erosion back from bluff would uncover more site materials in all likelihood. Old long abandoned and forgotten ranch site once occupied same location.

S01.6 (CC) Lat. 26°01.6', Long. 97°18.1'. San Martin Grant. Top of long narrow hill projecting into Bahia Grande from the west just north of "balluco" connecting San Martin Lake. First visited in about 1918. The whole hill is so badly eroded that nearly every fragment of site material has disappeared since first inspection. It is possible that the site was once a big one. Scattered finds occur along south edge of hill westwardly for a distance of one half mile.

S01.8 (CB) Lat. 26°01.8', Long. 97°19.0'. San Martin Grant. Top of E&W hill along north side of "balluco" connecting Bahia Grande and San Martin Lake, and almost due south of Bird Island rookery. First visited in 1918. Badly eroded.

S02.1 (CB) Lat. 26°02.1', Long. 97°14.5'. Santa Isabel Grant. On top of N.E. end of long N.E.--S.W. hill called Loma del Rincon Chiquito on Geol. Sur. Map. The S.W. end of hill is about ¼ mile east of Port Isabel-River road and the N.E. end is on South side of Paso Corvinas. The site is about 200 yds. long. The top of hill is barren of growth and partially covered with new wind blown earth which also covers the slopes. First visited in about 1918.

S02.2 (CB) Lat. 26°02.2', Long. 97°13.7'. Santa Isable Grant. On east ridge opposite south end of west ridge of Loma del Mesquite (See S02.5) A deposit of oyster shell marks the site. First visited in 1918 and seldom since as specimens are scarce.

S02.3 (DA) Lat. 26°02.3', Long. 97°19.8'. San Martin Grant. South end on top of small hill on west side of Bahia Grande due west of high small island. The site may by erosion prove to be somewhat larger than is now thought. First visited in 1928.

S02.4 (CA) Lat. 26°02.4', Long. 97°13.9'. Santa Isabel Grant. Small bank extending about 200 yds. along western side of Charco just west of S02.5. The site is probably just a part of S02.5. Cattle soon break exposed objects. Very likely considerably more material is yet under cover than has so far been uncovered by erosion. First visited in 1918.

S02.5 (AA) Lat. 26°02.5', Long. 97°13.7'. Santa Isable Grant. The biggest and best camp in Cameron Co. on west N. & S. ridge of hill called Loma del Mesquite on Geol. Sur. map, about 2½ miles S.W. across flats from Port Isabel. First visited in 1918. The ground is hard and erodes slowly and also the ridge is pretty well covered with brush. The site extends from one end of ridge to the other end, on top and partway down both slopes. Ranch site debris appears towards south end. Much broken shell etc. is in places mixed with the soil but is doubtful that the expense of excavating and sieving would be warranted. An unusually good fresh water pond (charco) lies at west toe of the ridge and usually has water, sometimes throughout the year. Setzler, Mason, Elrod, and others interested in archaeology have visited this site and adjacent ones--S028, S029 and S024.

S02.6 (CC) Lat. 26°02.6', Long. 97°13.1'. Santa Isabel Grant. On island called Loma de la Draga on Geol. Sur. map, and about two miles S.S.W. of Port Isabel. The site is at north end of high ground where the island begins to narrow. Formerly it may have extended southwesterly along bluff bank which is eroding rapidly. First visited in 1918 but seldom since.

S02.7 (CB) Lat. 26°02.7', Long. 97°15.2'. Santa Isabel Grant. On top just east of middle of N.E--S.W. hill. South of large salt laguna and east of Port Isabel-River road, and north of Paso Corbinas. Materials scarce and scattered due to erosion. Visited in 1918 but site materials were not in evidence until about 1928 when sufficiently eroded.

S02.8 (BA) Lat. 26°02.8', Long. 97°14.2'. Santa Isabel Grant. Along easterly facing bluff bank about 1000 ft. S.W. of S02.9. The site was principally under the bank rather than on top and it extended for 300 yds. or so. Wind blown earth, cattle and erosion all three are aiding in its destruction. Much less site material is now visable than when first visited in 1918. Two burials have been exposed in this site. Any fragile material that might become exposed would soon be smashed by the hoof of cattle.

S02.9 (BA) Lat. 26°02.9', Long. 97°13.9'. Santa Isabel Grant. On small point of land on S.W. side of flats about two miles S.W. of Port Isabel just east of where old wagon road entered flats going to Port Isabel. First visited in 1918. The bluff bank here averages about five feet above edge of flats. On top is rather level and at bottom the ground is barren and salty sometimes covered with "clay dust" and at other times washed by rains or high tides. Site materials occur on both top and bottom. Some modern trash is also strewn about. This site has been very productive of specimens. Although visited several times yearly something is nearly always found.

S03.5 (DA) Lat. 26°03.5', Long. 97°17.7'. Santa Isabel Grant. (Location approximately only.) On top of high hill bordering Bahia Grande on N.E. and about 1½ mile west of Port Isabel-River road. First visited in about 1921. The hill top is eroding rapidly but the site was probably never much. The profusion of small bones in small areas probably can be taken as evidence that the site was where feasts were made on birds from the rookery on islands in Bahia Grande.

S03.7 (BB) Lat. 26°13.7', Long. 97°16.2'. Santa Isabel Grant. Top of S.W. end of long high hill traversed by graded road from Port Isabel to Rio Grande. The site is nearly two miles via road from South share of Laguna Madre. Large salt lagunas lie on either side to S.E. and N.W. Fresh water "charco" lies at S.W. toe of high hill and a low prong of hill extends southerly between charco and salt laguna. The site also formerly occupied this lower prong of hill as well as top and S.W. slope of high hill. Stone arrowpoints were also picked up in edge of laguna east of Charco. The site materials are fast disappearing because of erosion. First visited in 1918.

S04.1 (BC) Lat. 26°04.1', Long. 97°28.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. In Los Fresnos Townsite about 100 yds. west of Paredes Highway and about 300 yds. south of State Highway 100. First visited in 1927. The site as evidenced by scattered materials covered some two or three acres. The land has since been under cultivation bur for some few years has been too salty caused by seepage from canals.

S04.3 (CC) Lat. 26°04.3', Long. 97°13.9'. Santa Isabel Grant. Top of small but rather prominent hill just south of curve in railroad about 1½ miles west of Port Isabel. First visited in 1924. The hill is mostly barren hard soil and apparently the site will soon be eroded completely away.

S04.4

S04.5 (CC) Lat. 26°04.5', Long. 97°14.7'. Santa Isabel Grant. On south edge of shallow swale (formerly resaca channel) 1500 ft. south of South share of Laguna Madre and about two miles west of Port Isabel. The site was formerly probably more extensive but now only finely broken shell etc. or an occasional small artifact is the only evidence. First visited in 1919.

S04.6 (DC) Lat. 26°04.6', Long. 97°34.6'. Espiritu Santo Grant. N.W. bank of Main Cuates Resaca just east of St. L.B. & M. RY. and state highway. First visited in 1916. The few specimens found were in edge of farrow pits. More erosion would help.

S04.7 (AC) Lat. 26°04.7', Long. 97°28.5'. Espiritu Santo Grant. S.W. bank of Agua Negra Resaca (horseshoe of Cautes) in Blk. 18N of Cole Tract and Blks. 155 & 156 of F.L. & I. Co. First visited in 1916. The site was on top of bank extended about 100 yds. east of Paredes highway and about 400 yds. N.W. of highway. Old Agua Negra Ranch occupied the site and much old ranch material was in evidence. This appears to have been another of the old sites which probably from Indian encampment into a cow camp and ranch. The lake in resaca bed seldom went dry. At present the site is all but completely obliterated by canals, groves, roads, etc.

S04.8 (DB) Lat. 26°04.8', Long. 97°33.6'. Espiritu Santo Grant. West bank of Cuates Resaca about 200-300 yds. North of Barreda-Pt. Isabel pavement. First visited in 1916. The bank is brushy and hard packed soil. More erosion would expose more material.

S04.9 (BA) Lat. 26°04.9', Long. 97°18.0'. Santa Isabel Grant. This site is located on inside (Western) bank in bend of old weathered out resaca channel. It is immediately south of railroad track, and due north 2000 ft. from west end of long hill, and 7000 ft. S.W. of share of Laguna Madre. Small bluff bank faces Easterly. On top is level grassy soil and at bottom there is a fairly wide bare salty area of gentler slope. Site refuse is profuse in small areas on the bare salty gound and it is also evident that the site also occupied the flat grassy land on top of bank in places. One burial was noted on the site. Stock soon tramp to pieces everything of any size on the surface. The site extends from railroad track south for about 200 yds. and formerly was perhaps more extensive.

S05.D

S05.1 (DC) Lat. 26°05.1', Long. 97°35.1'. Espiritu Santo Grant. North bank of horseshoe resaca north of Cuates Resaca and about 100 yds. west of St. L.B. & M. Ry. This site was only visited once in 1918. It was in brush. Possibly more erosion might expose a larger area.

S05.2E (CC) Lat. 26°05.2', Long. 97°30.1'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On north bank of Cuates Resaca about one quarter mile west of Alice Road near S.W. corner of Blk. 23 of Thomson Tract. First visited in 1919. Canal construction a few years later completely destroyed the site.

S05.2W (CA) Lat. 26°05.2', Long. 97°33.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. South bank of sharp bend in Cuates Resaca about 200 ft. west of west line of San Carlos tract and about 3500 ft. north of State highway pavement. Visited only once in 1917. The bank is brushy and soil hard and the exposure small.

S05.3 (DC) Lat. 26°05.3', Long. 97°30.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On S.E. bank of Cuates Resaca about 100 yds. S.W. of the South line of Blk. 140, F.L. and I. Co. First visited in 1916. Soon thereafter the main canal was constructed over the site. The areawas only about twenty ft. square but produced several specimens. More material may have been underground in the dense brush.

S05.6 (DC) Lat. 26°05.6', Long. 97°30.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. North bank at north end of horseshoe resaca (of Cuates) in Blk. 126 and 127, F.L. and I. Co. in share 22. Canal construction soon after the first visit in 1915 completely wiped out this site.

S05.7 (DB) Lat. 26°05.7', Long. 97°32.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. North bank of Cuates Resaca on west line of San Carlos tract in Share 15. First visited in 1917. The site was never large. It is on the slope of bank.

S05.8 (BC) Lat. 26°05.8', Long. 97°28.5'. Espiritu Santo Grant. North bank of Charco Hondo resaca (horseshoe of Cuates) in Blk. 128, F.L. and I. Co. in share 22. First visited in 1915. The site extended westward from Paredes Highway for about 300 yds. Burials were uncovered in canal construction through the site soon after its discovery.

S05.9 (BC) Lat. 26°05.9', Long. 97°30.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On ridge between horseshoe resacas (of Cuates) near west line of Blk. 123, F.L.&I. Co. First visited in 1916. The site has been destroyed by cultivation, drainage ditch, etc. The site extended along top of ridge for about 200 yds.

S06.0 (BC) Lat. 26°06.0', Long. 97°30.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. East bank of large horseshoe resaca (of Cuates) about midway of Blk. 6 of Thomson Tract in Share 22. First visited in 1916. Since about 1920 the site has been in cultivation and now nothing is left to indicate a campsite. In bed of resaca a fresh water pool existed most of the time. The site was more prolific in fresh water shell than are most sites. Scattered site materials and two burials were found along bank to the S.W. for about one-quarter mile, and specimens found on this stretch are catalogued as of S06.0.

S06.2 (BB) Lat. 26°06.2', Long. 97°17.4'. Santa Isabel Grant. On S.W. bank of Laguna Madre about 200 yds. S.E. of Fish House and wharves at Laguna Vista. First visited in 1924. Graded roadway is located on top of bank. The site is on slope of bank. Old ranch (Point Isabel) refuse and more recent camp refuse is intermixed with Indian camp material.

S06.4 (DC) Lat. 26°06.4', Long. 97°29.1'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On eastern bank of swale (old resaca) in Blk. 92, F.L. & I. Co. in Share 22. First visited in 1919. The site even then was eroded and much tramped over by stock. For ten years or more it has been cultivated.

S06.5 (BB) Lat. 26°06.5', Long. 97°24.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On northeast bank of wide swale (horseshoe resaca of Cuates) in Share 31 only a hundred yds. or so from southwest bank of Reparo Resaca. First visited in about 1931 by me. Other surveyors first looked it over and then showed it to me. The site is well towardstop of the bank which is of comparatively gentle slope. More erosion would likely uncover more materials. Not yet grubbed.

S06.6 (BC) Lat. 26°06.6', Long. 97°24.0'. Espiritu Santo Grant. N.E. bank of horseshoe resaca (of Cuates) formerly known as Repare resaca in Share 31. First visited in 1923. Old Repare resaca was located on south bank of resaca. Stock had caused much erosion of banks. The lake in resaca bed seldom went dry and was a watering place for stock and probably for the Indian. Site material was naturally usually fragmentary. Much old ranch material also was mixed with it. A cemetery of some eight burials was found on this site. It was put to cultivation about 1931 and is now almost completely demolished.

S07.0 (DC) Lat. 26°07.0', Long. 97°28.6'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On north bank of swale (old resaca) near west line of Blk. 67, F.L. and I. Co. in share 22. First visited in 1919. Canal was constructed over the site and completely demolished it.

S07.4 E

S07.4 W (DD) Lat. 26°07.4', Long. 97°23.3'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On eastern bank of horseshoe resaca (of Cuates) in Share 32 west of old Los Indies ranch. This was never a large site. It was destroyed about 1929 when the ground was broken for cultivation.

S07.5 (DC) Lat. 26°07.5', Long. 97°18.6'. Santa Isabel Grant. Top of small N.E.-S.W. hill on western side of Laguna Vista flats. The western end of flats usually are not inundated except by high water in southern Laguna Madre caused by strong Northers. First visited in 1917. Erosion in places and new wind deposits in other places have practically obliterated all signs of former occupancy.

S07.6 (CB) Lat. 26°07.6', Long. 97°17.7'. Santa Isabel Grant. On top of eastern end of high hill on north side of Laguna Vista one-half mile from shore of Laguna Madre proper and due south of Holley Beach. First visited in 1917. Further erosion would likely uncover more material.

S07.6 W

S07.7 (BC) Lat. 26°07.7', Long. 97°22.8'. Santa Isabel Grant. East and West banks of Los Indios horseshoe resaca (of Cuates) at old Los Indise ranch which is still inhabited. First visited in 1920. The water supply in lakebed is usually abundant. Cattle and ranch roads etc. have to a great extent destroyed the evidences of the Indian. The site may once have been one of major importance.

S08.3 (AB) Lat. 26°08.3', Long. 97°31.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. Forks of Fresnos Resaca in share 14-North, Southwest and Southeast banks. First visited in 1916. Burials were found on north bank and southeast banks. Erosion has been heavy and much material lost. On the north bank the site extended for 200-300 yds. downstream. On both banks of easterly prong scattered material is found for about a mile. This resaca here was formerly a deep, permanent fresh water lake.

S08.6 E (AB) Lat. 26°08.6', Long. 97°23.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. Old San Juan Ranch on west line of share 32. First visited in 1917. The old ranch probably developed from Indian camp. Indian and modern materials are so intermixed as to warrant such conclusion. The main portion of the site is on top of ridge between horseshoe lake and main Cuates Resaca. A burial was excavated in canal channel. The site extended about 200 yds. west of share line along main resaca bank and about 200 yds. north along bank of horseshoe resaca and about 200 yds. S.E. along banks of both resacas. Bayview Citrus Grove developments within the past few years have been responsible of the ruin of the site to a great extent.

S08.6 W

S08.7 (BB) Lat. 25°08.7', Long. 97°28.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On eastern bank of Fresnos Resaca on inside bend in N.E. corner of J. H. Fernandez 250 Ac. tract. First visited in 1918. The site was principally bordering a wide round pool in resacabed. There is also a smaller site on top of Western bank--probably just a part of same site. Banks are at present rather brushy but appear to have once been more barren and badly eroded. Three burials have been exposed by erosion.

S08.8

S08.9

S09.0 (BB) Lat. 26°09.0', Long. 97°28.0'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On N.E. (right) bank of Fresnos Resaca in Sur. 45, Share 19, just downstream from outled from resaca into flats to the east. Old ranch of Pisana was located on the site before bandit troubles of 1915. First visited in 1921. The site extended northwesterly practically all the way from outlet mouth to Paredes Highway. Stock, erosion and cultivation have pretty well obliterated the site.

S09.1 (CB) Lat. 26°09.1', Long. 97°25.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On S.E. bank of Fresnos Resaca at bend where resaca enters Share 29. First visited in 1921. A canal along resaca bank, constructed about 1930 demolished the most of the site. The banks of lower Fresnos Resaca were much occupied by the Indian in numerous places. In most places where there is erosion signs can be found and in a general way the whole lower resaca could be termed camp grounds.

S09.3 (DB) Lat. 26°09.3', Long. 97°27.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On S.E. bank of wide swale which lies inside of loop of Fresnos Resaca in Sur. 45 of Share 19. First visited in 1930. Exposed in old trail or road.

S09.5A (DB) Lat. 26°09.5', Long. 97°19.4'. Buena Vista Grant. S.E. bank of Resaca de la Gringa at southern bend 11000 ft. N.W. of Holley Beach. First visited in about 1927. This site, like S10.2, is at foot of small bluff bank, and only 100 yds. or so in extent.

S09.7 E (BC) Lat. 26°09.5', Long. 97°25.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. N.E. bank of Fresnos Resaca in Share 27 for about 200 yds. each side of large drainage ditch draining resaca. First visited in 1917. Canal constructed along top of bank about 1930 has destroyed the site. The site extended from top of bank to water's edge. Formerly the lower Fresnos resaca was always a fresh water lake. The whole length of the bank bearing N.W.-S.E. along this stretch of resaca was much camped on.

S09.5B (BB) Lat. 26°09.5', Long. 97°27.0'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On north bank of west end of horseshoe resaca south of Fresnos resaca in Sur. 44 of Share 19. First visited in about 1917. The banks are badly eroded. One grave with Oliva shells was exposed. The materials are scattered, occuring all the way from bank of Fresnos resaca eastward for about 300 yds. Also site materials and burials were found on south bank of resaca.

S09.5C (AB) Lat. 26°09.5', Long. 97°29.1'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On S.E. bank of old Fresnos Resaca in Cantu Tract, Share 22, opposite mouth of resaca channel connecting resaca to Cross Lake. First visited in 1916. The N.W. bank of resaca to both sides of outlet into lake shows site materials and was probably part of this site. The large fresh water lake a short distance north and the former water supply in resaca would cause the location to be a desirable site. An old ranch was once on the site as such material is scattered about. Burials were found at different times on banks of resaca.

S09.6 (BB) Lat. 26°09.6', Long. 97°26.6'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On S.W. bank of bend in Fresnos Resaca in and adjacent to the east line of Sur. 44 of Share 19. First visited in 1917, and only once or twice since. Indian signs were scarce although much other modern material was present. I was told by an old surveyor that this was a "Tonk" (Tonkawa) camp within the memory of old Mexicans from whom he had the information. Most of the material was noted on water's edge, and about eight feet under bank, altho some was in the soil on top of bank.

S09.7 W

S09.8 (CC) Lat. 26°09.8', Long. 97°23.6'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On west bank of Cuates Resaca at end of bend in Share 32 about 1½ mile north of old San Juan Ranch. First visited in 1917. Bayview Citrus Groves developments conpletely destroyed the site about 1929.

S10.0 (DB) Lat. 26°10.0', Long. 97°27.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On N.E. bank of Fresnos Resaca about one quarter mile east of northern crossing of Paredes Highway. First visited in 1917. The site is near top of bank in what appears to be an old trail. The site material may extend to either side undersoil and the site be more extensive than now considered. The left bank of resaca in this vicinity shows scattered evidence of site materials of considerable distances both upstream and downstream from this site. Two burials were exposed by erosion between the site and the highway.

S10.2 E (BB) Lat. 26°10.2', Long. 97°25.9'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On south bank of Arroyo Juan Pelon immediately west of Share 27 County road. First visited in 1924. The soil of site has always been salty due to seepage from Fresnos resaca and probably this is one reason for the site, salty ground being more or less barren and free of thorns, etc. The site is eroding rapidly and has been badly trampled by stock. It extended for about 100 yards from roadway.

S10.2 W (CB) Lat. 26°10.2', Long. 97°27.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On north bank of wide horseshoe resaca (of Fresnos) about 100 yards east of west line of Sur. 44 of Share 19. First visited in 1917. The water in resaca is now salty but formerly it was fresh. Laguna de los Muerros lies only about one quarter mile north. The banks are eroding badly. Scattered "signs" are found on bank to the East.

S10.3 E (CB) Lat. 26°10.3', Long. 97°26.1'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On northeast bank of swale (old horseshoe lake of Fresnos Resaca) situated between Fresnos Resaca and the upper end of Arroyo Juan Pelon and near the west line of Share 27. First visited in 1924. Site materials have been scattered by stock and are not abundant. The site was probably never a large one although it extends for some distance along the bank.

S10.3 W (BB) Lat. 26°10.3', Long. 97°26.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On west bank of bend in Fresnos Resaca at old Anacuas Altas Ranch site in Share 19. First visited in 1917. This is an interesting site on account of the nature of specimens. Old ranch refuse--glass, iron, porcelain, brick, etc. are scattered about. And old abandoned jacal was still standing when the site was first explored. A burial with string of small shells made into beads was found within a few feet of the jacal. The several shell ornaments found on the site at waters edge indicated that other burials may have been washed out by erosion. The site extends downstream for about 200 yards. Also exposure occurs to the S.W. on bank about 100 yards from resaca. This site may be a continuation of S10.4. The bank is brush between the two sites and has eroded but little.

S10.4 (AA) Lat. 26°10.4', Long. 97°26.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On north bank of Fresnos Resaca in Share 19 just east of old Anacuas Altas Ranch. First visited in 1917. The site may be larger than can be ascertained at present in the thick brush which covers the banks both to the east and west. It may be connected with S10.3 which is about 300 yards to the west. One burial was exposed in this site by erosion. The location on resaca which formerly was a long, deep fresh water lake abounding with fish, and near the Laguna de los Muertos which was also formerly a large lake and provided an abundant bird life, made it favorable as camping grounds. The site is yet in pasture for live stock and specimens and material are soon broken after being exposed.

S10.5 (DB) Lat. 26°10.5', Long. 97°25.1'. Espiritu Santo Grant. Small eroding bank on east side of old La Leona road one-half mile north of Cayo Juan Pelon. First visited in 1917.

S10.6 (AA) Lat. 26°10.6', Long. 97°24.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. West bank of Cayo Juan Pelon 12500 ft. south of south end of Buena Vista Lake. First visited in 1917. This is primarily the type site of what is believed to be a much older culture than the predominating culture of the county. The newer culture is also present along top edges of bank which at this point is about 12 ft. above ordinary waterlevel in the Cayo. Specimens of old culture are to be found on slope of bank only in the soil containing small limey concretions. In many ways, this is one of the most interesting site in Cameron County. (See Old Cayo Culture.)

S10.8 (AB) Lat. 26°10.8', Long. 97°17.9'. Buena Vista Grant. On top of large hill known as Charco de los Patos hill. The site extends from forks of hill northward for some 300 yards. The soil is very hard though somewhat sandy, and erosion is not active. Except in time of long droughts the ground is more or less covered by grass and weeds. The Charco de los Patos is fresh water and infrequently dry. Some erosion would almost surely expose much interesting campsite material. First visited in 1917.

S10.9

S11.2 (BB) Lat. 26°11.2', Long. 97°21.4'. Buena Vista Grant. Northeastern bank of horseshoe resaca of Cuates at La Coma Ranch. First visited in 1917. This was at one time a very desirable camping ground because of unusually good water supply in bed of resaca. Stock and ranch trails etc. have destroyed it to a great extent.

S11.3 (DA) Lat. 26°11.3', Long. 97°22.3'. Buena Vista Grant. North bank of Cuates Resaca due south of old La Rita Ranch and 4000 ft. S.W. of old La Coma Ranch. First visited in 1917. The site is on top of bank in old Roadway. A burial was found on slope of bank.

S11.4 (CB) Lat. 26°11.4', Long. 97°18.2'. Buena Vista Grant. East bank of Resaca de la Gringa at east end of big bend 2000 ft. N.W. of Charco de los Patos where old road leaves resaca. First visited in 1917. The site is considerably eroded. It extends for only about 100 yards along the bank.

S11.6 (CB) Lat. 26°11.6', Long. 97°19.4'. Buena Vista Grant. West bank of Resaca de la Gringa at west end of bend 7000 ft. west of S11.4 where old road from La Coma to Charco de los Patos enters resaca. First visited in 1917. The site extends for about 100 yards.

S11.8 (CB) Lat. 26°11.8', Long. 97°18.5'. Buena Vista Grant. Northeast bank of Resaca de la Gringa, about one-half mile N.W. of S11.4. First visited in 1917. Scattered material in talus at toe of slope indicates much erosion.

S11.9

S12.4

S12.5 (DB) Lat. 26°12.5', Long. 97°23.5'. Espiritu Santo Grant. North end of small N. and S. hill on west bank of Cayo Juan Pelon at mouth into Buena Vista Lake. First visited in about 1918. In 1933 the site was visited again and was found covered with grass.

S12.7 (CB) Lat. 26°12.7', Long. 97°25.1'. Espiritu Santo Grant. North bank of large swale running eastward into S.W. corner of Buena Vista Lake 4500 ft. to the east. First visited in 1921. This is another "old Cayo site" and is exposed only well down towards toe of bank in soil containing small line concretions. (See Old Cayo Culture.) Wind blown dirt from barren bottom of swale tends to cover up the older soil wherein artifacts occur.

S12.7B

S12.8 (DB) Lat. 26°12.8', Long. 97°18.8'. Buena Vista Grant. Top of small hill on west edge of Laguna Madre 7000 ft. N.W. of north end of Charco de los Patos hill. First visited in 1917.

S12.9 (BA) Lat. 26°12.9', Long. 97°24.3'. Espiritu Santo Grant. Hill at S.W. corner of Buena Vista Lake. First visited in 1917. The site materials occur on eastern bluff face of hill towards the south end and also on western slope and on southern slope of westerly projection of hill about 300 yards from lake. Old ranch site refuse also is scattered over much of the site. A small charco (wet weather pond) is located in the forks of the hill and provided fresh water probably for long periods almost every year. Erosion and ranch site have destroyed much material. (See P 36)

S13.1 (BB) Lat. 26°13.1', Long. 97°21.0'. Buena Vista Grant. East bank of "banco" resaca about 4000 ft. south of old Granjino Ranch. Graded Co. Road runs N--S just back of top edge of bank. First visited in 1920. The site is badly eroded by old roads and cattle trails leading to lake in bed of resaca.

S13.2

S13.4 (CB) Lat. 26°13.4', Long. 97°21.1'. Buena Vista Grant. S.E. bank of Cuates Resaca about 2000 ft. north of S13.1 and about 2000 ft. S.W. of old Granjino Ranch. First visited in 1917. The bank in most places has four to six ft. bluff and is much eroded. Materials are found both on top of bank and in salty areas at foot of bluff.

S14.3 (DC) Lat. 26°14.3', Long. 97°19.7'. Buena Vista Grant. On highest portion toward west end of long hill forming peninsula extending easterly into Laguna Madre flats about one mile north of false mouth of Resaca de la Gringa. First visited in 1921. About 1929, this portion of hill was plowed and planted to cotton, and it has since shown little sign of site material.

S14.5 (CA) Lat. 26°14.6', Long. 97°20.2'. Buena Vista Grant. A small mound like eminence on south side of horseshoe swale and about 100 yds. north of fraded roadway running east from Co. road to Club House Point. First visited in about 1921. About three years ago this site was plowed and planted to cotton. It was formerly a salty barren spot about 100 ft. square surrounded by zacahuista and salt weeds. This is one of the very few sites in the county that plowing has benefitted insofar as making more productive.

S14.9 (B A) Lat. 26°14.9', Long. 97°19.9'. Buena Vista Grant. On N.E. side of same swale as S14.5 and at S.E. end of small ridge about 200 yds. south of graded road and 300 yds. from edge of Laguna Madre flats. First visited in 1917. This site was plowed at same time as S14.5 and likewise was formerly bare and salty. Two graves were excavated by deep plowing. The site extends for about 100 yds. northwestwardly from point.

S15.0

S15.1W (CA) Lat. 26°15.1', Long. 97°21.8'. Buena Vista Grant. Bluff bank N.E. side Buena Vista Lake and extending about 100 yds. northwestwardly from North bank of Cuates Resaca. This site is probably a continuation of 15.2. First visited in 1917. It is eroding rapidly. Much bone and broken shell is in evidence, and material occurs all the way from the top of bank to normal waters edge principally due to erosion of banks.

S15.1E (BB) Lat. 26°15.1', Long. 97°21.6'. Buena Vista Grant. North bank of Cuates Resaca about 1500 ft. east of S15.1W and south of old Buena Vista Ranch. The depression at old ranch forms a ridge along north bank of resaca and the site centers approximately on this ridge. Much old European debris is intermingled with Indian stuff. The Buena Vista Ranch is probably one among the oldest cow camps of the region originating under Spanish soverignty. First visited in 1917.

S15.2 (BB) Lat. 26°15.2', Long. 97°22.2'. Buena Vista Grant. Top of east end of big hill bordering Buena Vista Lake on the north. This site was first visited in 1917. It extends for some 300 yds. from end of hill, and there are scattered campsite materials over the entire hill all the way to the west end. The site was grubbed and put into cultivation about 1928 and since has been only sparingly productive of material worth saving.

S15.6 (DC) Lat. 26°15.6', Long. 97°19.7'. Buena Vista Grant. On top of highest part of hill along southeastern edge of peninsula of Rincon de Guajardo. This site so far has proven unproductive and the cultivation of the hill in cotton has practically obliterated all signs of Indian encampment. First visited in 1917.

S16.2

S16.3 (CB) Lat. 26°16.3', Long. 97°19.4'. Buena Vista Grant. This site is on South bank of Laguna Madre flats and north side of Rincon de Guajardo at northerly projecting point of land 3/4 mile west of extreme N.E. tip of the peninsula. The bank at this point is about six feet above the flats and in places is bluffliko. In general all banks having northerly exposure to lagunas are more or less rapidly receeding due to wavewash during northers and hurricanes. Very probably considerable campsite material has been washed into the mud of the flats as under favorable conditions broken shell etc. is found in the flats at some distance from the bank. The site extends along slope of bank for about 200 yds. This whole E. and W. bank for about two miles westwardly from extreme N.E. point of peninsula was probably a trail or traveled route as indicated by broken shell and other material common to Indian campsites. First visited in 1917.

S16.5 (AA) Lat. 26°16.5', Long. 97°20.7'. Buena Vista Grant. Top of N. and S. hill on western side of Laguna Madre flats due west of Three Islands and south of false mouth of Cuates Resaca. This hill is about one mile long and throughout the top of the hill was a camping ground. Two "charcos" or wet weather ponds just west of the hill provided fresh water supply for extended periods and made the site a favorite. The eastern slope in places is covered by recent windblown earth. The top in most places is eroding. A roadway was graded along crest of hill some five years ago and a causeway thrown up connecting north end of hill to the next hill north. The site was first visited in 1917.

S16.6 (AB) Lat. 26°16.6', Long. 97°22.8'. Buena Vista Grant. Long N. and S. hill on Cayo Atascaso about 2 miles north of Buena Vista Lake and along west side of a bay leading into the Cayo which flows easterly past N. end of hill. First visited in 1917. About 1929 this hill and adjacent land was put under cultivation. The site covers principally the north 100 yards and the northern bluff bank of the hill. Scattered material however occurs on hilltop for a distance of about one-half mile. Two burials have been discovered on eastern slope of hill 500 yds. or so from north end. With one burial was found olla "Cayo Atascaso." A charco formerly existed at western toe of hill. Since the site was plowed "signs" are scarce except on north bluff. This site was prolific in small flaked arrowpoints. Erosion has likely washed down and covered up much material. S16.7 just across the Cayo is probably a part of the same camp.

S16.7 (BA) Lat. 26°16.7', Long. 97°22.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. Along southern slope of small E. & W. hill on north bank of Cayo Atascaso opposite S16.6. First visited in 1918. The midden material is more abundant and better preserved here than in most sites. Fish and bird bones and earth blackened by fire are exposed in layer like formation where erosion is active. This site has produced a number of fragmentary engraved shell gorgets and one complete. Most of the exposures are well down the slope, closer the bottom than the top.

S16.9

S17.0 (BB) Lat. 26°17.0', Long. 97°21.1'. Buena Vista Grant. Along the N.E. slope of small hill on N. bank of Cuates Resaca at false mouth into Laguna Madre. First visited in 1917. Although much broken shell, fish bone, and other camp refuse is in evidence, artifacts have been comparatively scarce. Probably much material has been washed down into the talus at toe of slope.

S17.5

S18.0 (18N&18S) (AA) Lat. 26°18.0', Long. 97°20.9'. Buena Vista Grant. Top of N. & S. portion of long N. & S. hill bordering Laguna Madre flats on W. and lying N. of false mouth of Cuates Resaca. This hill is in all respects similar to S16.5 except that it is about twice as long. A fresh water supply was handy most of the year in bed of resaca about half a mile to the W. The hill is somewhat lower in the middle than towards both ends where it is about 30 ft. higher than the flats. The middle lower portion seems not to have been so extensively camped upon as the higher portions therefore I divide this site into 18N and 18S for convenience . Much artifact material has been gathered from these sites and much more is yet to be exposed by erosion. This is perhaps the best hill in N. Cameron Co. First visited in 1917.

S18.2

S18.8

S19.2 (BB) Lat. 26°19.0', Long. 97°21.3'. Buena Vista Grant. Top of N&S hill on mainland opposite the S.W. end of Potrero Cortado Island. First visited in 1917. This site is in part considerably eroded. It has deteriorated considerably since discovery.

S19.8 (DB) Lat. 26°19.8', Long. 97°23.6'. Espiritu Santo Grant. N. end of small N & S hill on W. side of Cayo Atascaso at mouth into Laguna Madre flats about 1000 ft. N. of causeway crossing the Cayo. First visited in 1920.

S19.9 (BC) Lat. 26°19.9', Long. 97°20.2'. Buena Vista Grant. On top of E. end of S. hill of large island known as Potrero Cortado or Horse Island on Geol. Sur. map. First visited in 1917. The site formerly extended back for 200 yds. or more from face of bluff on E. end of hill. Erosion on top of hill was never pronounced. Before the hill was plowed and planted to cotton about five years ago it was almost entirely covered with the native pampus grass. When the site was plowed, contrary to my expectations, almost all trace of site refuse material was obliterated. Two frame buildings now stand on the site just E. of the area formerly the most prolific in material. Except for this site and scarce traces of campsites on the extreme S.W. end of hill all the balance of hill is barren of all sign of Indian habitation.

S20.0W (CB) Lat. 26°20.0, Long. 97°23.0'. Buena Vista Grant. S.E. bank of Cayo Atascoso at mouth into Laguna Madre flats about 2000 ft. below causeway. First visited in 1920. This is believed to be site of an old culture as compared to the predominating culture of this region. The "finds" have been few and scattered and consists of flaked stone only.

S20.0E (DB) Lat. 26°20.0', Long. 97°21.7'. Buena Vista Grant. Floor and margins of cove of flats about 2000 ft. S.W. of S20.2 and opposite S20.1. Scattered specimens have been found along bank between this site and S20.2. First visited in 1920 or thereabouts.

S20.1 (DA) Lat. 26°20.1', Long. 97°21.8'. Buena Vista Grant. South bluff at east end of little hill projecting eastwardly into flats opposite S20.0. First visited in 1917. The site is very small but upon almost every inspection a specimen or two has eroded from the bank and is picked up.

S20.2 (CB) Lat. 26°20.2', Long. 97°21.4'. Buena Vista Grant. Tip of bluff point of land projecting north into flats S.W. of Moro Island and west of Patrero Cortado Island. The site is badly eroded and was probably never of much extent. First visited in 1917.

S20.7 (CB) Lat. 26°20.7', Long. 97°25.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. Small hill about one-fourth mile east of Arroyo Colorado and one-half mile north of present end of County Flood Protection levee. First visited in 1929.

S21.0 (AB) Lat. 26°21.0', Long. 97°19.9'. Buena Vista Grant. Top of north end of northern hill of same island as S19.9. Also some evidences of encampment under the bluff to the west side of end of hill. This site extended on hill top for several hundred yards and when first visited in 1917 scattered site material was found all the way to the south end. As in S19.9 the hill top appears never to have eroded very much and the earth is hard and sandy. All of the hill except north end was put into cultivation in 1928 and farmed for several years to the detriment of the site.

S21.1 (BC) Lat. 26°21.1', Long. 97°25.9'. Espiritu Santo Grant. Small bluff bank extending for about 200 yards along east side of Arrayo Colorado and about 100 yds. from waters edge. First visited in 1918. Cattle have almost obliterated all "signs". This was probably once a good site.

S21.4

S21.7 (CB) Lat. 26°21.7', Long. 97°20.9'. Buena Vista Grant. On N.W. slope of hill at northern tip of peninsula extending northeastwardly into Laguna Madre on S.E. side of outlet of Cayo Ataseoso into Laguna, about 2000 ft. S.W. of Maro Island. First visited in 1917.

S22.6 (DC) Lat. 26°22.6', Long. 97°23.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. West end of small hill on north side of loop in south mouth of Arroyo Colorado. A small site badly eroded. Adjacent small hills to north and west sometimes show small exposures and signs. A few arrow heads and beads were found at different times. First visited in 1918.

S23.4 (CC) Lat. 26°23.4', Long. 97°23.9'. Espiritu Santo Grant. Top of west end of long hill having bluff on main channel of Arroyo Colorado north of second mouth. Ground is hard and packed. More erosion might uncover material. First visited in 1918.

S23.6 (CC) Lat. 26°23.6', Long. 97°23.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On slope of South end of hill on north side of third mouth of Arroyo Colorado and about one mile from main Arroyo. Material and signs scattered and eroded. First visited in 1918.

S23.7 (BC) Lat. 26°23.7', Long. 97°23.5'. Espiritu Santo Grant. Top of east end of same hill as S23.4. First visited in 1917. Like S23.4 more erosion would benefit.

S51.7 (BB) Lat. 25°51.7', Long. 97°24.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On west bank of horseshoe resaca (of old Guerra) in Blk. 301, Share 30. First visited in 1917. The bank was much eroded when first examined. Farming operations during the past fifteen yrs. have tended to still further efface the site.

~~S52.1 (CB) Lat. 25°52.1', Long. 97°24.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On west bank of horseshoe resaca in Blk. 301 of Share 30--about one-quarter mile south of southmost paved highway. First visited in and found badly eroded even then.~~

S52.4 (BC) Lat. 25°52.4', Long. 97°25.3'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On east bank of horseshoe resaca in Blk. 203 of Share 29. First visited in 1915. Erosion had then almost destroyed evidences of former campsite but sufficient remained to allow of forming an opinion that once it was a favored site. At present, an hours careful search might reveal only a few fragments of shell.

~~S52.5 (BC) Lat. 25°52.5', Long. 97°25.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. East bank of horseshoe lake (of old Guerra) in Blk. 203 El Jardin Subdin in Share 29. First visited in . Farming operations for past fifteen years or more have scattered and buried almost all site materials.~~

S52.7 (CB) Lat. 25°52.7', Long. 97°23.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. In Blk. 80 of El Jardin Subdiv. in Share 32 on ridge about 200 yds. S.W. of N.E. corner of block. Visited first in 1924 and soon thereafter plowed up and put under cultivation.

S53.0

S53.4 (CC) Lat. 25°53.4', Long. 97°26.9'. Espiritu Santo Grant. In bend of old Co. road about 200 yds. South of the N.W. corner of Share 23. First visited in 1921. The site is now almost completely wiped out by cultivation.

S53.6 (CC) Lat. 25°53.6', Long. 97°25.3'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On ridge about 100 yds. north of Guerra Resaca in Lots land 2 of Blk. 205 of El Jardin Subdiv. in Share 29. Old Indiana canal was constructed thru the site in about 1913-14. Later, about 1922, land was grubbed and put under irrigation. Most of the site material was exposed in excavating old canal pits and channel. Surface materials had been pretty well broken to pieces by stocks. One burial was also found. ~~First visited in~~ .

S53.7 (CC) Lat. 25°53.7', Long. 97°23.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. S.W. side of Seine Resaca in Blk. 42 of El Jardin Subdiv. in Share 32, in about middle of block. The site was not discovered until ground was broke preparatory to canal construction. Canal and cultivation have obliterated all evidence. First visited in 1917.

S53.8

S54.3 (CB) Lat. 25°54.3', Long. 97°26.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On west bank of horseshoe resaca (of Guerra Resaca) in Blks. 4,5A, and 6 of El Jardin Subdiv. in Share 27. First visited in about 1919. Soon thereafter everything in the vicinity was plowed up and put under cultivation and irrigation. Evidences of the site are still discerable in edge of drainage ditch between blocks 4 and 6 as short distance west of road.

S54.4 (CC) Lat. 25°54.8', Long. 97°27.3'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On S.W. bank of Guerra Resaca overlapping Blks. 8A and 7B of Acacia Lake Gardens. Since the site has long been under cultivation evidences of a site are extremely scattered.

S54.6

S54.8

S55.1 (BC) Lat. 25°55.1', Long. 97°29.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. Along north bank of Town Resaca from Cor. of Palm Blvd. and Ebony Ave. East for about 100 yds. The site is totally obliterated by levelling work, streets and buildings. Scattered site materials were formerly encountered along small ridge running north for about 100 yds. from the above corner, and also along resaca bank nearly to Seventh St. The site was well on top of bank. The soil was hard and packed and most material was therefore fragmentary or in the nature of small specimens. This was undoubtedly at one time a favored camp ground. First visited in 1917, and in Los Ebanos Additional was developed destroying the little that remained of the "Indian signs".

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S55.2 (CB) Lat. 25°55.2', Long. 97°24.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On ridge between resacas in west side Lot. 7 Blk. 409 of El Jardin Subdiv. in Share 31. First visited in about 1922. The site has been plowed many times.

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S55.3 (CC) Lat. 25°55.3', Long. 97°29.5'. Espiritu Santo Grant. In old "Nun's" pasture about 150 yds. north of N.W. Cor. Colonia Mexicana. The site was "out in the open"--not on resaca bank. The soil on the site (Laredo sandy loam) is hard and pack and erosion acts but slowly. Therefore, since stock are numerous, all specimens and site material are usually small or fragmentary. On last visit (1931) few vestigages of former occupancy were visable. First visited in 1918.

S55.3W

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S55.4A (BB) Lat. 25°55.4', Long. 97°22.9'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On Rancho Viejo Resaca in Share 32 where old Boca Chica Road left resaca to enter prairie. According to subdiv. maps it is on Oklahoma Ave. one-half mile north of Boca Chica pavement, and mainly in the N.E. Corner of Blk. 7 of El Jardin Subdivision in Share 32. The debris scattered over this area is in the main refuse of army camps of either the Mexican War or Civil War periods or both, and also of old Ranch. Modern material is found principally south of drainage ditch and N. of old road about 200 ft. west of Oklahoma Ave. First visited in 1917.

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S55.4B (AA) Lat. 25°55.4', Long. 97°23.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On south side of Rancho Riejo Resaca and north of large "banco" resaca, and on both sides of road dividing Blks. 409 and 410 east of Medford Ave. in El Jardin Subdiv. in Share 31. The area is quite extensive. The site materials are exposed in barren and eroding areas of salty land. The soil was salty even before the surrounding tracts were put under irrigation, and for that reason was probably selected as a campsite. Some of the site may be under earth in the adjacent brush land. First visited in 1917.

S55.4C (CB) Lat. 25°55.4', Long. 97°29.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. East and N.E. of horseshoe resaca, known as Resaca Cortada, in Well's Tract on west side of Old Alice Road just outside of present (1932) city limit. This site may once have been large but if so such evidence was last prior to my first investigation in about the year 1920.

S55.5 (CB) Lat. 25°55.5', Long. 97°25.3'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On S.W. bank of low land and on both sides of road dividing Blks. 209 and 210 of El Jardin Subdiv. in Share 29. The site extended possibly 200 yds. N. and 100 yds. S. from road. The bank is more or less salty and badly eroded. First visited in 1921. It has not yet been cleared and grubbed.

S55.7E (CB) Lat. 25°55.7', Long. 97°25.1'. Espiritu Santo Grant. South bank of Rancho Viejo Resaca just east of Vermillion Ave. in S.W. corner of Blk. 211 of El Jardin Subdiv. in Share 29. First visited in 1921. The canal occupies a portion of the site and it also extended some distance west of the road. The area is now salty, caused by canal seepage. Site materials may also extend into the brush to the east of the area now exposed, and the site may be larger than now thought. Further erosion will expose more materials.

S55.7W (DC) Lat. 25°55.7', Long. 97°25.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On S.W. bank of Rancho Viejo Resaca at bend due west of S55.7E about one-fourth mile. The site was only examined once or twice before the construction of Canal which destroyed it. First visited in 1920.

S56.2 (DC) Lat. 25°56.2', Long. 97°31.0'. Espiritu Santo Grant. About 100 yds. north of Town Resaca and about the same distance east of Honeydale Avel. Bowles place B. L. and Impr. Co. First visited in 1918. The site materials were found in old worn trail (probably Indian) or road. For past six years or so the place has been under irrigation and the site evidence is lost.

S56.2E

S56.3

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S56.5 (CC) Lat. 25°56.6', Long. 97°29.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On East bank of Guerra Resaca in Blks. 9 and 11 of Palo Verde Grove. Even in 1927, just before the site was grubbed and plowed, campsite materials were scarce. At present there are practically no "signs" at all.

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S56.6E (BB) Lat. 25°56.6', Long. 97°21.3'. San Martin Grant. Southwest end of long hill in the westermost hill crossed by Boca Chica pavement. The site was first visited in 1917, several years prior to location and construction of highway. It is badly eroded and almost destroyed by road grading and by cattle and "signs" are now scarce. Even when first examined due to erosion it was not at all prolific in campsite materials, more material being noticed in the south talus slope than elsewhere. Specimens mostly small or broken to pieces by cattle. The site extends some 200 yds. from end of hill.

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S56.6W (CC) Lat. 25°56.6', Long. 97°25.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On S.W. bank of Rancho Viejo Resaca in N.W. corner of Blk 212 of El Jardin Subdivision. Canals and drainage ditch pretty well destroy the site. First visited in about 1921.

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S56.7 (CC) Lat. 25°56.7', Long. 97°25.'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On ridge between two resacas near S.W. corner of Lot. 3 Blk. 213 of El Jardin Subdivision. Now in cultivation and destroyed. First visited in 1920.

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S56.8 (BC) Lat. 25°56.8', Long. 97°25.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. Bordering low flat swale in S.W. corner of Lot 1 Blk 213 and in S.E. corner of Lot 3 in Blk. 113 of El Jardin Subdivision. Before being cleared this site was in the main in dense brush. Site material was found scatteringly after the tract was first plowed. It is impossible to tell the former extent of the site or whether it was just small sites here and there. First visited in 1920.

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S56.9 (CB) Lat. 25°56.9', Long. 97°21.7'. San Martin Grant. Near west end of small hill and about 3000 ft. west of S57.0. First visited in 1917. The whole hill is low and much trampled over by stock and therefore eroded badly. "Signs" are scarce and fragmentary. Two graves have been discovered on this site however and more may later be exposed by erosion. (See Burials.)

S57.0 (CB) Lat. 25°57.0', Long. 97°21.1'. San Martin Grant. South tip of high brushy crescent shaped hill. The site is now (for some years) occupied by goat corrals and a hearders jacals are close by. Very few specimens have ever been collected from this site but indications point to the possibility of material being exposed by future erosion. I doubt not that in the past this site was much better.

S57.2 (CB) Lat. 25°57.2', Long. 97°20.0'. San Martin Grant. Near east end of the westermost long hill traversed by Boca Chica paved highway. The site was first examined in 1918 several years prior to construction of the highway. It is near the top of hill and on northern slope and covers an area of only about 200 ft. square. This site was never prolific in specimens although fairly as in rejected camp materials, broken shell, etc. It is fast being obliterated by erosion but new material may be exposed.

S57.3 (CA) Lat. 25°57.3', Long. 97°20.5'. San Martin Grant. Extreme eastern tip of same hill as S57.0. This little site is partly in badly eroded talus slope. It is worth periodic examination both on account of specimens and burials. Some very nice flaked arrowpoints and shell scraper may be expected and possibly other burials. Site first visited in 1918 and frequently since.

S57.6 (CB) Lat. 25°57.6', Long. 97°25.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. S.E. bank of horseshoe resaca north of Rancho Viejo Resaca in Blks. 114 and 115 of El Jardin Subdivision in Share 29. First visited in 1921.

S57.7 (BC) Lat. 25°57.7', Long. 97°26.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. S.E. bank of horseshoe resaca (of Rancho Viejo) in Blks. 149 and 150 of El Jardin Subdivision in Share 27. First visited in 1919 and was then mostly eroded. It has been incultivation for some ten or more years.

S57.9 (CC) Lat. 25°57.9', Long. 97°32.6'. Espiritu Santo Grant. In Share 14 on N.E. bank of horseshoe resaca (of Guerra) about halfway between Guerra and Rancho Viejo resacas. First visited in about 1930. This was probably never a large site. Materials broken and scattered.

S58.0E

S58.0W (CB) Lat. 25°58.0', Long. 97°21.6'

S58.1E (CB) Lat. 25°58.1', Long. 97°21.2'. San Martin Grant. On west bank of resaca at N.E. corner of timbered area, and 7000 ft. due north of S57.0. An old road runs north along resaca bank. The site extends about 100 yds. along eroding bank. It is not and probably never was of much importance.

S58.1W (CB) Lat. 25°58.1', Long. 97°26.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On fairly level ground about 100 ft. south of south bank of Rancho Viejo Resaca in Blk. 163 of El Jardin Subdivision in Share 27. First visited in 1920, when it was in brush and the limits of the site may have been more extensive than was apparent.

S58.2 (AB) Lat. 25°58.2', Long. 97°26.9'. Espiritu Santo Grant. This site was widespread over an area west of charco or swale in Blk. 161 of El Jardin Subdivision in Share 27. It is unique in that much fresh water clam shell is met with in the soil. The shell is in pockets and might be found as deep as two ft. below surface. A study should be made of the situation. The whole area is now in cultivation or in rights-of ways of canal and paved highway. Few artifacts were found associated with the fresh water shell.

S58.4E (CB) Lat. 25°58.4', Long. 97°141'. San Martin Grant. Extreme S.W. corner of hill 3500 ft. N. of easternmost small hill crossed by Boca Chica paved highway. This site first visited in . It is about halfway up on south slope of bare eroding soil and is of small area. Much of the campsite material has been eroded away but probably there is more yet to be exposed.

S58.4W

S58.5E

S58.5W (CB) Lat. 25°58.5', Long. 97°22.0'. San Martin Grant. Just N.W. across resaca from S58.4W. First visited in . This site is so badly eroded and worn that its former extend is inderterminable. Materials met with are as a rule small and fragmentary.

S58.6E (CB) Lat. 25°58.6', Long. 97°13.4'. San Martin Grant. N. of hill on bluff banks and talus slope. First visited in . Probably considerably mutilated by hurricanes.

S58.6W

S58.7 (CB) Lat. 25°58.7', Long. 97°26.3'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On north bank of horseshoe resaca. North of Rancho Viejo Resaca and just east of west line of Share 28 in Bluler Tract. First visited in 1917. It is still undeveloped and in brush but "signs" are now much scarcer than formerly.

S58.8 (BC) Lat. 25°59.5', Long. 97°28.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. At old Chilido Ranch site on left bank of Rancho Viejo Resaca at bend (Blk. 21 of El Jardin Heights) Old ranch refuse was intermixed with Indian. The ranch was long abandoned before the site was first visited in 1924. The site appears to have been one of those that gradually develop from an Indian camp into a Mexican Ranch. It was well on top of bank and has been in cultivation for about seven years.

S59.3 (CB) Lat. 25°59.3', Long. 97°23.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On west bank--resaca due east of Loma Alta Lake and about 300 yds. N.W. from Rio Grande Railroad. First visited in . The site is on bare eroding ground at north end of higher ground. When first visited "signs" were much more plentiful than at present. Camp fire areas were distinguishable by round areas of ashy and blackened earth.

S59.4W (BB) Lat. 25°59.4', Long. 97°31.7'. Espiritu Santo Grant. West bank of salt lake (horseshoe resaca of Rancho Viejo) in Share 12 about 3/4 mile north of Ranch Viejo Resaca. First visited in 1915. The lake was very probably not salty in former times. The bank is now very salty except on top and erosion is fast. At a venture, I would say that the top of bank has receded an average fifty feet from where it was 100 years ago. Two burials were exposed by erosion one of which contained two strings of beads. Present "signs" would not warrant a B designation for this site.

S59.4E

S59.5 (BC) Lat. 25°59.5', Long. 97°29'. Espiritu Santo Grant. North bank of Resaca de los Miranos from Paredes Road west for about 300 yds. to railroad. Mexican houses now occupy this site and everything is badly eroding. Even when first visited in 1918 nearly all material was broken into small pieces.

S59.7E (BB) Lat. 25°59.7', Long. 97°15.8'. San Martin Grant. On top of small rather flat topped high hill on west side of Port Isable River road about 3 miles via road, north of Boca Chica highway. First visited in . A certain amount of erosion would probably uncover some material. At present grass tends to hold erosion to a minimum and to make difficult the view of material.

S59.7W (CD) Lat. 25°59.7', Long. 97°25.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On top Loma Alta towards eastern end in line of old target range. The site was even when first visited in 1919, so badly eroded that site material was very scarce. In fact refuse material was practically absent. The few artifacts found could possibly been carried, to the site by soldiers who encamped close by when on target practice.

S59.8E (BA) Lat. 25°59.8', Long. 97°14.3'. San Martin Grant. On top of S.W. prong of hill called Loma del Burro on Geol. Sur. Maps. The camp extends for some 200 yds. from the bluff face at S.W. end of hill. New wind blown earth is now being deposited all along S.W. slope of this hill. Continance with this deposition might easily bury the older surfaces of the hill permanently. First visited in 1918.

S59.8W (DB) Lat. 25°59.8', Long. 97°23.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On E. bank Resaca about one-half mile N.W. of where Rio Grande R.R. crosses said bank. First visited in 1919. Top of bank is flat and brushy. Site is at break of bank in eroded area.

S00.7E (CB) Lat. 26°00.7', Long. 97°15.8'. San Martin Grant. In edge of Bahia Grande southeastern side in lake bed. Perhaps this should not be termed "campsite" as the materials and specimens have undoubtedly all been washed about by wave action. When first visited in 1917 specimens were found more than 100 yards from edge of bank of laguna. It is possible that these were washed from northwestern edge of hill where there is yet much material. Or they may be from a site now washed away.

S05.0 (CB) Lat. 26°05.0', Long. 97°18.2'. Santa Isabel Grant. Along northwest bank of swale (old weathered resaca) about N.W. of S04.9. This site is north of railroad and extends along the bank for 200 yards or more. It is probably just a portion of S04.9 on opposite bank of old resaca. First visited in June, 1933.

S07.4E (CB) Lat. 26°07.4', Long. 97°17.6'. Santa Isabel Grant. On top of west end of east hill in Laguna Vista tract. First visited in 1917 at which time several specimens were found. In 1932 however almost all camp signs were absent due to erosion.

S07.6W (CB) Lat. 26°07.6', Long. 97°51.6'. La Feria Grant. North bank of Arroyo Colorado east of Cameron-Hidalgo Co. line about one quarter mile. Visited only once in 1919. This bank was probably somewhat of a trail route.

S08.6W (CD) Lat. 26°08.6', Long. 97°30.3'. Espiritu Santo Grant. S.W. bank (Anacuas Alta) resaca at old Alica Road crossing about 2000 N. of Fresnos Resaca. First visited in about 1928 the site was destroyed by irrigation developments.

S08.8 (CB) Lat. 26°08.8', Long. 97°28.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. South bank of Fresnos Resaca about one-fourth mile west of Paredes Highway (Southern crossing). First visited in 1918. The site is yet in brush. More erosion would uncover more materials undoubtedly. Fresnos Resaca on this stretch was formerly a lake of fresh water.

S08.9 (CB) Lat. 26°08.9', Long. 97°25.9'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On right bank of old Fresnos Resaca in Share 27 where resaca bends from S. to W. Co. road cuts through site exposing strata of campsite materials just below top soil. The site was unidentifiable until roadway was graded, and if may be of greater magnitude than is now apparent.

S09.7W (CA) Lat. 26°09.7', Long. 97°28.3'. Espiritu Santo Grant. West bank of Fresnos Resaca in Cross tract about one-fourth mile S.W. of Paredes Highway northern crossing of resaca. This camp is really more in the nature of scattered small camps strung out for half a mile upstream above Paredes line. It is still inbrush (1933). More erosion would expose more material. First visited in 1917.

S10.9 (CD) Lat. 26°10.9', Long. 97°23.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. N.W. bank Cuates Resaca at N.W. end of northernmost loop in Share 32. First visited in 1917. The site was badly eroded even then. It is now entirely effaced by Bayview Citrus Gardens development.

S11.9 (CB) Lat. 26°11.9', Long. 97°23.8'. Buena Vista Grant. East bank Cuates Resaca about one-half mile N. of La Coma Rch. Old road was formerly along this bank. First visited in 1917. Site materials are mainly finely broken. The site formerly extended along bank from bend N. for 1000 ft. or more.

S12.4 (CA) Lat. 26°12.4', Long. 97°19.1'. Buena Vista Grant. East bank of Resaca de la Gringa about 1½ miles N.W. of Charco de los Patos. First visited in 1917. Site materials scarce.

S12.7B

S12.9 (Continued) The eastern bluff shows as a strata of site material three to four feet below top of bank. This strata contains burnt earth. Charcoal, shell and bone, etc. In January 1933 a perfect bone awl (C) was collected from this strata.

S13.2 (CA) Lat. 26°13.2', Long. 97°21.5'. Buena Vista Grant. On N.W. bank of loop of Cuates Resaca about one mile S.W. of Grangero Ranch. Since first visited in this has become more densely overgrown with salt weeds and brush. It probably was never more than a small camp. Scattered materials are found as far north as 1000' about- to narrow neck between resaca channels.

S15.0 (DB) Lat. 26°15.0', Long. 97°23.9'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On top extreme west end of long hill along north margin of Buena Vista Lake. First visited in . The site is badly eroded and it never was of more than limited area.

S16.2 (DB) Lat. 26°16.2', Long. 97°23.8'. Buena Vista Grant. Northern point of hill on west side of Cayo Atascoso just north of present Co. road crossing and about 1½ miles north of Buena Vista Lake. First visited in 1918. It was probably never more than a small site and is badly eroded.

S16.4

S16.9 (CB) Lat. 26°16.9', Long. 97°21.0'. Buena Vista Grant. Along southern bank of false mouth of Cuates Resaca into Laguna Madre just south of S17.0. First visited in 1917. Materials are encountered along slope of bank for a distance of about 100 yards.

S17.5 (DB) Lat. 26°17.5', Long. 97°21.5'. Buena Vista Grant. On west bank of Cuates Resaca one-half mile north of false mouth of Cuates Resaca into Laguna Madre--opposite water hole in resaca. First visited in 1921. Small site.

S17.7

S18.2 (CB) Lat. 26°18.2', Long. 97°22.5'. Buena Vista Grant. On barren S.E. bank of Cuates Resaca in bend between the two northern water holes of North Pasture. First visited in 1921. The site has been much trampled by stock.

S18.8 (CB) Lat. 26°18.8', Long. 97°23.2'. Buena Vista Grant. Top of small barren hill on east side of Cayo Atascoso south of North causeway crossing cayo, about half mile S. of Laguna Madre flats. First visited in 1920. Very badly eroded and material scarce.

S21.4 (CB) Lat. 26°21.4', Long. 97°20.9'. Buena Vista Grant. This site is just south of S21.7 and about 3500 ft. S.W. of Moro Island and on peninsula. It is eroding very rapidly. Very few signs are now in evidence. In a few years S21.7 will be on an island. First visited in 1917.

S53.0 (DC) Lat. 25°53.0', Long. 97°24.0'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On ridge of swale (resaca) in Blk 404 of Indiana Tract. First visited in 1921. Canals and developments have wiped out this site.

S53.8 (CD) Lat. 25°53.8', Long. 97°23.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. South bank of Seino Resaca near N.E. corner of Blk. 43 of El Jardin Subdivision in Share 32. First visited in 1921. The site is in a much eroded old trail crossing resaca. Canal embankments and pits pretty well destroyed it.

S54.6 (CC) Lat. 25°54.6', Long. 97°23.4'. Espiritu Santo Grant. South bank of horseshoe Lake (of Rancho Viejo) in Blk 20 of El Jardin Subdiv. in Share 32. First visited in 1920 at which time cattle trails had caused so much erosion as to make uncertain as to whether or not the site had once been materially larger. Soon after 1920 the site was wiped out by developments.

S54.8 (CC) Lat. 25°54.8', Long. 97°30.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. In neck of Town Resaca loop just N.W. of Palm Blvd., City of Brownsville. The site is almost wiped out by ball park and cultivation. It extended across the whole width of neck and was just N. of Harrison St. R.R. Even fragmentary bits of shell are now scarce.

S55.3W (CB) Lat. 25°55.3', Long. 97°30.2'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On left bank of Town Resaca about ¼ mile W. of Los Ebanos Addition. The site is in old labor (field) and extends along top of bank about 200 yards northerly from Ringold St. as just surveyed. Materials are very fragmentary and can be found only along edge of bank. It may be that the site extended back into field. The site was not identified as such until July, 1933.

S56.2E (CD) Lat. 25°56.2', Long. 97°28.0'. Espiritu Santo Grant. North bank of Guerra Resaca in Blks. 52 and 53 of El Jardin Subdivision of Survey 33, Share 19 about one-fourth mile east of old Pt. Isabel Road. First visited in 1917. A few years thereafter it was grubbed and cultivated and practically destroyed. Materials were scattered and fragmentary.

S56.3 (CC) Lat. 25°56.3', Long. 97°25.8'. Espiritu Santo Grant. West bank of Rancho Viejo Resaca in Blk. 111. Indiana Tract. First visited in 1921. Site had been under cultivation for some time.

S58.0E (DB) Lat. 25°58.0', Long. 97°16.3'. San Martin Grant. Small clay dune surrounded by near sea-level salt weed flats just north of Boca Chica Highway and about one-half mile west of easternmost long hill crossed by highway. The exposures are at N.W. corner of hill at toe of bluff banks and are of very limited area. Possibly bank wash has covered most of the material.

S58.0W (CB) Lat. 25°58.0', Long. 97°21.6'. San Martin Grant. Western bank Resaca along low ridge much eroded and tramped by cattle. Scattered material extends for some 300 yards along bank and the site may once have been larger than now evidenced.

S58.4W Lat. 25°58.4', Long. 97°22.0'. San Martin Grant. South bank of Resaca at W. end of timber about 3000 ft. east of drainage ditch. First visited in . Materials badly broken up by cattle.

S58.5E (CB) Lat. 25°58.5', Long. 97°17.1'. San Martin Grant. On N. end of long N-S hill 5000 ft. N. of Boca Chica Highway and just W. of present graded road leading from highway to Pt. Isabel. First visited in 1918 . The site is mostly on top of hill which is at this point only about 10 ft. above the prairies.

S58.6W (CB) Lat. 25°58.6', Long. 97°32.5'. Espiritu Santo Grant. On right bank of Resaca Rancho Viejo just above main canal crossing in Share 12. No specimens have yet (1933) been found and catalogued from this site. All campsite material is much broken. The site was in brush until about two years ago when it was cleared and grubbed.

S59.4E (CB) Lat. 25°59.4', Long. 97°13.2'. San Martin Grant. North end and N.E. side of hill or island south of Loma de los Tequios as shown upon topographic charts. First visited in 1917. The site is sparing of materials and has probably been changed in contour by hurricanes.

S16.6W (CB) On south bank Cayo Atascoso where Cayo runs W-E about two miles north of lake. The site extends for about 1000 ft. along "pebbly" soil near tow of bank. Top soil of bank is nonproductive of specimens. The hurricanes of 1933 very nearly demolished all vestages of a camp. Strictly old Cayo culture materials found.

S02.7W (CB) Along old high water beach on east side of Bahia Grande about 1000 ft. north of old railroad. The site extends along beach for three or four hundred yards. Nothing had been found here until 1935 when Lalo Rubio, rodman on survey work, found an arrow head and also a very fine knife. Probably the 1933 hurricanes helped to expose the site to view. Two arrow heads, a scraper, bead and the knife were found within an area of about 50 ft. square.

S12.7B (A) Lat. 26°12.7', Long. 97°31.9'. Espiritu Santo Grant. In S.E. corner of Blk 297 and S.W. corner of 298 of Browne Tract Subdivision, and extending slightly into Blks. 283 and 284 to the south. This site is subsurface all materials having been found in waste banks of large drainage ditch. It appears to have been on the southern fork of an old Rio Grande distributary channel of Beaumont time. The old channel is indicated by a dark clay (Tio Coro) soil and the bank by a much lighter colored and sandier (Victoria Fine Sandy Loam) soil having a heavy concentration of caliche in the subsoil. This site was discovered by Dr. W. Armstrong Price and me, July, 1936, while searching for old culture materials along the 'Browne Tract Bluff.' A very interesting site to be investigated in detail.

S13.3 (A) Lat. 26°13.3', Long. 97°23.5'. Expiritu Santo Grant. This is an old Cayo culture site in caliche subsoil exposed by wave erosion. It is on shore south of Laguna Atascosa South of island along small bluff bank about four or five feet high. Discovered in 1940.

S15.1C(CA) Lat. 26°15.1', Long. 97°23.8'. Buena Vista Grant. On right bank of Cayo Atascoso in caliche subsoil about 1500 ft. north of Laguna Atascosa. This site is an 'Old Cayo' site. First visited in about 1917, but materials heretofore collected from this site are not catalogued as of S15.1 until 1936.

S04.4 (DC) Lat. 26°04.4', Long. 97°36.6'. San Pedro de Carricitos Grant. On west side of horseshoe resaca about half way between Cuates and Rancho Viego Resacas in Hood Tract. Discovered, 1937.

S16.4 (BB) Lat. 26°16.4', Long. 97°18.5'. Buena Vista Grant. Along highwater beach below bluff at east end of point extending into Laguna Madre.

S17.7 (BB) Lat. 26°17.7', Long. 97°18'. Along highwater beach of Laguna Madre, on west front of the largest of the four islands of Three Island Bird Reservation. First visited in 1939.

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